Arrival in New York of the Comte de Paris and Suite-The Party Received by Collector Erhardt and Welcomed in the Name of the President and Government of the United States-Greetings of Old Friends and Comrades-The Vis t Purely One of Pleasure.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 .- The Comte de Paris, the Duc d'Orleans, the Duc d'Uzes, the Marquis d'Lasteyrie, the Comte d'Haussonville, with Colonel de der. This excitement seems fast ap-Parseval, Captain Morban and Dr. Recamier, comprising the suite of the Count, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Germanic. The visit of the party to this country is purely one of lies in his power to the authorities of Hon. E. A. Neonan, mayor of the city. pleasure. Collector Erhardt, with a number of army officers, went down the bay and met the Count and his party the borough, as well as influential and extended a welcome to them on behalf of the President and Government of the United States, the Loyal Legion and the Army of the Potomac. The Courte de Paris while willing to talk freely on almost any subject, absolutely refused to speak or listen to any talk on political matters.

Colonel Erhardt and party went down the bay on a tug. Among them were tained as his counsel, and since then Slocum, Keyes, Howard, Newton, Parke, O'Beirne, M. T. McMahon and Colonel Coppinger.

Quarantine when the party from the Lingo's innocence of the crime. revenue cutter boarded her. Collector said:

collector, said:

great honor."

The exchange of greetings which then followed between the Count and the members of the reception committee was very cordial and affecting. The Count shook hands again and again with the different ones, nearly all of whom were old friends. To General Butterfield he said:

"I am so glad to see you again. It is so kind of you to come down to meet me with the old Generals of the Poto-

Shaking the hand of General Fitz John Porter the Count said: "I am glad to see you installed in your original position."

Espying General Keyes, the Count rushed over to him exclaiming: "My dear General, how do you do. You look younger every time I see you."

is a compliment to the city as well as to me. General Howard told the Count that

he had read his book describing the battle of Gettysburg with a great deal of interest. "The account of the battle was a very faithful one."

a difficult position you held there." ever saw."

the letters said to have been written by 950; while on the other hand the surhim and recently published by Bou- plus in the Treasury, which a month langer, the Count said that was the ago, including subsidiary coin and Nadirst knowledge he had of the publica- tional bank redemption fund, was \$107,tion of any such letters; they had been 397,677, is to-day \$59,791,850, a decrease published since he sailed, and he could luring the month of \$47,606,327. not say a word about them until he had seen the newspapers containing the hold \$30,297,111 of Government funds, stories in question. He firmly de- or about \$100,000 less than on Septemclined to discuss the subject until a ber 1. later day.

The Comte d'Haussonville told of the future plans of the party, which, he said, was purely one of pleasure. They will remain at the Windsor Hotel here until Sunday, when they go to Philadelphia. After spending a day there they leave for Gettysburg, then to Washington, stopping en route at to Richmond, take a steamer down the James river, pay a visit to Yorktown, via on November 1.

The valet of the Duc d'Orleans, Karl Hass, was taken sick with influenza during the voyage and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital in a dying condi-

The Comte de Paris looked the picture of health. He wore the button of the Loyal Legion in his coat lanel. the Count and party at the Union | week and the result of the trial. League Club.

Death of the Valet of the Comte de Paris in New York.

New York, Oct. 4.-Karl Haas, the valet of the Comte de Paris, who was removed from the steamship Germanic to St. Vincent's Hospital at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, died at seven o'clock last evening from intestinal obstruction. He had been ill during the voyage, and Dr. Racomier, the physician of the Comte de Paris was present when he died. He was thirty-two years old, and a native of Boskowitz, Austria.

A District Attorney Who Refused to Do His Duty.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 .- A peculiar episode took place in the court of General Sessions yesterday. The grand jury brought in an indictment for conspiracy against the full board of walking delegates of the building trades. It was evident that the indictment had been found without the consent of the district attorney, as he arose in court and moved that they be dismissed. Recorder Smythe immediately dismissed them. The indictment was found in connection with the boycotting of brick manufacturers.

Fatal Explosion of a Boiler at Chewalla, Tennessee.

PURDY, Tenn., Oct. 4.-Thursday about four o'clock at Chewalla, Mc street pageant of Knights of the Golden Nairy County, five men were instantly Eagle took place yesterday afternoon killed by the explosion of a steam in the presence of thousands of people, boiler belonging to Mr. Guriey who had who thronged the sidewalks along recently bought the mill Gurley's which the gayly-uniformed knights body was torn into shreds. Wm. John- moved in splendid array and gave evison's head was torn from his body and dence of their admiration by frequent it was thrown fifty yards from the mill. outbursts of applause. The parade was Walter Pitman and his brother and a in commemoration of the fifteenth anson of Gurley's were killed. A negro niversary of the introduction of this was badly injured and it is thought he popular order into Pennsylvania. will die. There was another person indered but not seriously.

THE NEW JERSEY TRAGEDY.

The Bacitement Over the Murder of Mrs. Miller at Merchantville, N. J., Continues to Grow-More Evidence Against Lingo, the Negro Suspected of the Crime-Other Clews Unearthed.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 2.- The excitement in Merchantville and vicinity continues to increase as day by day goes by without getting much nearer the solution of the Miller mystery than proaching fever heat, and a proposi- | G. tion has been started to call a meeting of those interested and petition the Governor to lend whatever assistance this county in unraveling the mystery. Many of the more prominent men in farmers living in the surrounding country, favor such a scheme, and the field seems ripe for the movement to be made. What the result of this talk

will be remains to be seen. Lawyers Jess and Taylor finally secured admission to Francis Lingo yesterday morning. Soon after the negro was committed to jail they were re-Generals Butterfield, Fitz John Porter, have been making strenuous efforts to gain access to their client in order to get his statement, but were refused by the prosecuting attorney. Lawyer Tay-The Germanic was met just above for says that he firmly believes in

Two or three important clews in con-Erhardt led the way to the entrance of nection with the murder of Mrs. Miller the main saloon where the Comte de were unearthed yesterday, two of which Paris, Comte d'Haussonville and Col- will tend to fasten the chain of circumonel d'Parseval were met. After ex- stantial evidence still closer around changing salutations Collector Erhardt Lingo. The first new important person in the case is Mrs. Riggs, wife of G. W. "I am instructed by the President Riggs, whose residence is nearly oppoand Government of the United States site that occupied by that of the family to extend to you a hearty welcome to of the late Wm. Miller, father of the these shores and also every courtesy, husband of the murdered woman. Her which I am very much pleased to do." statement is very concise and is to the The Comte de Paris, in reply to the effect that on the afternoon of the murder of Mrs. Miller she saw Lingo and "I thank you for this mark of honor. spoke to him as he went down the road It gives me great pleasure to make an- and entered the brush where the body other visit to America, and I appreciate of the murdered woman was found. It highly the compliment paid me by the was between the hours of two and three President through you. It is a very o'clock. She saw him again the same afternoon, but it was some time after-

Another important link in the chain of evidence is that furnished by Ruth Moore. It is to the effect that she saw Mrs. Miller walk down the road towards the bushes and take the path through them-the short cut which led to her home. This was shortly after two o'clock.

The statements of these two persons prove conclusively that Lingo must have walked down the road and entered the patch of brush in advance of Mrs. Miller; that he evidently knew that she was going to make the short cut across the patch to her home, and he proceeded in advance and probably intercepted her. If he committed the murder, that remains to be proven, but the links, as above stated, seem to be General Keyes replied: "Count, that and tighter around his neck. forging the chains of evidence tighter

THE PUBLIC PURSE.

The Treasury Department's Monthly Statement-Receipts and Expenditures for September-The Reduction in the Public Debt, Etc.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The public The Count said: "General, that was liebt statement issued from the Treasury Department to-day, shows a de-General Howard said: "Yes, it was: crease in the debt during the past and the work there was as hot as any I month amounting to \$4.582,907. The interest-bearing debt, exclusive of the The Count: "I recall my experience bonds issued to Pacific railroads is in that battle as one of the most in- \$635,688,070, against \$680.978,020 on structive I ever had in military serv. September I, a month ago, or a reduction in the bonded indebtedness dur-When asked what he had to say about ling the month amounting to \$42,289,-

National bank depositaries to-day

Government receipts from all sources luring the past month were unusually heavy, aggregating \$39,804,334, against

331,416,290 in September, 1889. On the other hand expenditures for September past were \$33,787, 106, against \$16,462,860 in September 1889. More than fourteen millions of this comparative excess of expenditures during the Baltimore. From Washington they go past month over those of September last year is accounted for by the unusually heavy bond redemptions in Septhence by sea and the Potomac river to tember past-nearly eighteen millions Washington. It is the intention of the party to return to England on the Ser- premiums, against \$3,656,955 in Septem-

> Excitement in the Birchall Case Fast Subsiding.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Oct. 2.-The excitement over the great Birchall trial is fast subsiding. While every body is satisfied as to the justness of the verdict, universal sympathy is felt for the young wife who is suffering This evening a banquet will be given severely from the strain of the past

Birchall seems unmoved by his sentence. He drew a fancy picture yester day morning for a friend who called to ask after him and signed it "J. Rex Birchall, October 1, 1890." He shows no sign whatever of fear, and evidences no animosity toward those who testified against him. Another guard was appointed yesterday morning, so that there will be a guard in his cell with him continually, night and day. His daily walk in the jail yard has been stopped, and he will never more go down the jail stairway until he goes to the gallows.

The President Will Visit St. Louis on His

Western Trip. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The President Tuesday received a telegraphic invitation from St. Louis to visit that city and witness the ceremonies incident to the Veiled Prophet celebration. Representative Neidringhaus, of St. Louis, called at the White House yesterday morning and personally reinforced the invitation. The President did not give him a definite answer, but it is probable that he will accept the invitation and stop at St. Louis on his way to Kansas and other points where he has engage-

Knights of the Golden Engle. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.- A brilliant

General Maurice E. Stafford, of the Pennsylvania division, was at the head of the line in command.

MISSOURI DEMOCRACY.

The Campaign Opened in St. Louis by : enator Vest.

The Missouri Statesman Sounds the Mey-Note of the Campaign and Shows Up the Weak Points of the Dominant Party.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 30. - Senator George Vest, of this State, opened the campaign last evening with a with shot and shell and saber stroke. We speech at a rousing Democratic rally at Uhrig's Cave Hall, presided over by

ing a constituency whose agent and servant. I have been for twelve years in the Senate. of the United States. In a representative country like ours, a public servant who has can have no greater privilege than that of discussing the issues in which he has acted rpose of indulging in vitup ration of v positical opponents. The body of the co great parties of the country, and

of their country, we are approach ng not only a crisis, but we are imwith an era which nust soon eventuate public disaster and in. Whatever else

mistaken at times; they may Ionow ior a time false leaders and dogmas which are not correct; but their intention is always good, and if my assertion be not true then the whole basis of American institutions fales whole basis of American institutions fales are admitted without regard to population, are admitted without regard to population, and the experiaway and comes to nothing, and the experi-ment of a free government upon this con-tinent is an utter and complete failure. TO DISCUSS PRINCIPLES.

I am here to-night not to attack individu-ils, not to assail the motives of my fellow-citizens with whom I differ, but I am here to discuss great principles-issues so momentous that, in my judgment, they involve the existence of honest, equal, pure govern-ment upon this continent, for the enjoyment of ourselves and of our children to come after us. My feliow-citizens, the man who attacks a party simply because he dif-fers with it and refuses to examine, who de-clines to hear and closes his mind to every but passion and prejudice, is un worthy of the name of an American citizen or a freeman. [Applause] When the time comes in this country that the slogan of party alone determines every public ques-tion, the doom of the republic is scaled. If one-tenth of what we hear from either party in the great National contests that recur in each foreyears in our political history be true then the institutions that were founded by our fathers were based upon sand and will come to nothing. If the body of the people of this country be so corrupt and so ignorant as they are described in the public press and upon the hustings; if the vituperation and abuse of partisan politics in the acrimonious cons prevall then the idea of Thomas efferson, that all just government derives it power from the consent of the governed, is a fallacy and comes to nothing. [Applause] In 1884 we heard from one end of this country to the other, in every shape maginable, in impassioned eloquence and stolid vituperation, the declaration that the return of the Democratic party to power would be the signal of National bankruptey and National rule. We were tild that if a Democrat should be elected President of the United States that the debt this country incurred in the for the Union would be repuli-pensions would be given to the this Confederate soldiers, the negroes would be again thrust into slavery and the clanking of their chains would be heard in each one of the former Confederate States. The result came, and that splendid Donoe nonest man, Grover Cleveland [loud and lour applicately, came to the presidential chair without public experience. He came without personal acquaintance with the dised men even of his own party. He brought to the discharge of the great duties which had been devolved upon him by the votes of the American people, houesty, in-tegrity and patriotism that can not be denied even by his bitterest enemies. [Loud applause] Did National bankruptev come? Were laws enacted that repudiated the public debi? Were pensions given to the Con-tederate soldiers? Were the shackles put back upon the freed limbs of the African? Let any honest Republican stand before God and his country and I will take his answer.

Applause. GROVER CLEVELAND. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland a liministered this Government with as honest and pure a heart and as clean hands as ever belonged to any human being upon the face of the earth. [Loud cheers.] He was scrupulous in regard to the National honor; he believed that the Government should be administered like the business of an individual-upon correct, economic and true principles, and that the noney of the people should not be squan uered simply because it belonged to the people, but should be taken out of the treas-ury by act of Congress. My fellow-citizens, the administration of the Government by President Cleveland should teach a lesson to partisans throughout the land that abuse, calumny, slander and false charges are not the sort of weapons with which to control the destiny of the American republic. [Appleause.] Cleveland went out of office and left a surplus in the treasure files and left a surplus in the treasury year. He vainly endeavored to reduce that surplus by bringing the taxation of the country down to the necessities of the Government economically and honestly administered. [Applearance] It has not your through the reduced. plause.] It has not gone through the re-luction of taxation; it has not disappeared by the legitimate methods that honest government and honest business procedur should adopt. It has been squandered. I has been thrown away for purposes that I believe the people of the United States, when they come to understand, will never, never indorse. [Applause] It is admitted to-day by the financial leaders of the Republican party that in order to prevent leffelt they are compeled to take the sink ing fund, which was a sacred trust for the reduction of the National debt, and apply it to the ordinary expenses of the Govern-ment of the United States. They have passed bills through the Senate by party ajorities which they have stopped in the louse of Representatives until after the November election for fear the people would see this defleit, and would detect the methods by which it has been brought about [Applause.]

DIRECT TAX BILL. They passed what they call the refunding of the direct tax bill to the States-the tax that was levied directly upon the peduring the war, amounting to over \$19,00 taken out of the treasury by constitutional methods. They possed a bill refunding this amount to the States that had paid it by a party majority, aided by votes upon the Democratic side of the chamber in the Senate; but when that bill went to the House of R presentatives in the first days of this last session of Congress, hearly ten months ago, it was put in the manusoleum of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who is the autocrat of the House of Representatives to day, and there kept under his key lock until this exact hour. They were determined not to permit it to become a law because it took nearly \$20,00,000 out of the Treasury of the United States, and they were determined not to take that amount out until after the November election and they had been took and they had been they had been took and they had been took and they had been they had tion and they had seen the political com-plexion of the Next House of Representa-

They have passed a bill giving, unconstitutionally, as I believe, a bounty to snips built in the United States of 12 per ton for every unite that they sail, whether loaded or empty. That bill gives to a ship built in this country which goes from New York to Liverpool and back \$18,000 for every voyage out of your money and mine in order as L verpool and back 118,003 for every voyage out of your money and mine, in order, as they say, to build up American shipping. That bill sleeps in the House of Representa-tives until after the November election. They do not hesitate to declare that in order to avoid a deficiency they intend to use the

ment may be used by a Republican speaker, he is always at home and comfortable when he strik the war. [Laughter.] If you tell him "Your party is bankrupting the Treasury," he exclaims: "On, you are a rebel, and you voted against the Government." what we do with the common treasury of the American people, and you ought to feel good, like Sancho Panza, and never look a gift horse in the mouth. [Applause.] You are lucky because you are permitted to live here at all. [Applause and lumbter.]

pere at all. [Applause and laughter.] What right have you to question our mith-od.? The Government is ours; we won it

with such and such and such stroke. We pinned it together with bayonets; above us waves that ensanguined garment, the emblem of all R-publican patriotism, the bloody shirt." [Laughter and applause]
My friends, the Republican party has not After the various ward delegations had survived the sectional and war spirit that taken their seats and the audience had been regaled with "Dixie" and the States. The R publicans have admitted "Red, White and Blue" by the band in attendance, Mayor Noonan briefly in-lation in the aggregate of 730,000 people; troduced Senator Vest, the "Little Giant" of the Democratic party of the State of Missouri:

State of Missouri:

Senator Vest's Address.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—I esteem myself fortunate in having the privilege of addressing a constituency whose agent and servant I have been for twelve years in the Senator than the aggregate of 750,000 people; more than one-thir I best than the nopulation of the State of Missouri, and yet Missouri has two Schator and these six States have twelve, with twenty-four electoral votes to decide who shall be President of the United States in the next election. Two of these State—Wyoming and Haho—have not these States—Wyoming and Haho—have not these six States in the Senator twelve, with twenty-four electoral votes to decide who shall be President of the State of Missouri, and yet Missouri has two Schator and these six States have twelve, with twenty-four electoral votes to decide who shall be President of the United States in the next election. Two of these States—Wyoming and Haho—have not these six States have twelve, with twenty-four electoral votes to decide who shall be President of the United States in the next election. Two of these States—Wyoming and Haho—have not those states—Wyoming and Haho—have not these states—Wyoming and Haho—have not these states—Wyoming and Haho—have not these states—Wyoming and Haho—have not the second of the state of Missouri, and yet Missouri has two Schator and these six States have twelve, with twenty-four electoral votes to decide who shall be President of the United States in the next election. Two of the second of the state of Missouri. I have been for twelve years in the Senate of the United States. In a representatival the whole population of these six States admits ours, a public servant who has honestly endeavored to discharge his duty

THEY WILL GROW. But, says some enthusiastic Republican, as the agent of the people, and he can have no reward so great as their approbation. [Applause] I am not here to-night for the purpose of indulging in vitup-ration of the people, and he can have "they will grow," [Laughter.] They will grow like Topsy in "Uncle To n's Cabin." Yes, my iriends, Nevada has grown—has n't Nevada has to-day one third less poppurpose of indulging in vitup ration of my positical opponents. The body of the two great parties of the country, and the body of citizenship throughout the whole United States, are impued with the honest and patriotic desire to bring about the largest amount of westers for our common enactry. [Applause.] When the time comes that even a large minority of the positical destinies of the American people of the Foster [Applause of the Fos states do not earnestly desire the welfare
of their country, we are
approach ag not only
a crisis, but we are immediately confronted
their country we are
approach ag not only
a crisis, but we are immediately confronted
the exception of South Dakota, a population
that laws should be enacted by so-called
States that have not any one of them, with equal to the ratio of representation for a member of Congress in the popular branch? Stephen A. Dougtas laid down the rule, a public disaster and cuin. Whatever else may be said of republics, the people are disaster at times; they may follow for a time false leaders and dogmas which are and for political purposes only. New Mex-leo has 20,000 people, but New Mexico stands outside and vainly knocks for admittance. Arizona is precluded from coming into the Union with a larger population than either Idaho or Wyoming, Way? Because New Mexico and Arizona are suspected of Deing Democratic States | | Cheers. | THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Let us now look at the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives to-day has ceased to be for all practical purposes a legislative body. It is governed by me man, a bold determined partisan, who stops at nothing to achieve the ends and purposes of his party. We are told that majorities must govern; that is the basis of all tree government; but majorities must govern according to may, and when they cease to govern according to law they become des-notism pure and simple. [Auplause.] The highest and most sheard right of every minority is to resist, ic or ling to parliamentary law, what they be leve to be the unjust and wie cell legisla or that the ma-jority seeks to impose upon them. What the Democr tip pury to lay objects to in the course of Mr. R ed is not that he is a Republican, not that he seeks to carry out me purposes and dogmas of his party, but the minority and says that the minority has to rights at all, and that he alone constitutes the Rouse of Representatives of the United States. [Decisive cheers.] I honor United States. [Derisive cheers.] I honor a brave man; I respect a determined and frank political and personal opponent, but I hate a sneak. I would rather be shot lown in open fight a hundrel times over than to be waylail and assassinated by a coward and a sneak. I respect Mr. Reed when he stands forth bolding and openly and aggressively in favor of what he believes to be the right and the truth. He is a Republican, known as such to all the world, but Mr. Reed has no right to say to bis out Mr. Reed has no right to say to his countrymen all precedents shall be stricken down, all partiamentary law shall be torn to pieces, because the Republican party of needs certain legislation, or so-legislation, in its political behalf in the House over which he presides, AN INCIDENT IN THE HOUSE. I witnessed the other day, by accident, in the hall of the House of Representatives, a

scene that will never be efficed from my memory. I happened upon other business to be present in the hall when the Lanston case was pending—when a colored man from Virginia was seated over a white man who had been fairly and honestly elected, I think beyond question, as the Representative of a Virginia district. There were from seven hundred to eight hundred negroes in the gallery. They considered it a race issue; they were there for the man of their color of the color of th color. Ignorant, their passions inflamed, taught to believe that a great outrage was being perpetrated upon a negro, and so soon as the doors of the House were opened upon each day they througed to the galleries for the purpose of witnessing the scene enacted upon the floor. The Republican Representative from Indiana in the course of the proceedings interposed some objections and the negroes broke forth. objections and the negroes broke forth in the gallery, crying "regular order." "regular order!" and they got regular order. They were not called to order. They applicated every speech made in behalf of Langston, and exhibited their disapprobation of any thing that was said against the same of your own people, a man whom the same of the same of the deputy marshals and the supervisors. If a supervisors says: "Swear that man," and a judge of election refuses that man, and a judge appointed by the State, one of your own people, a man whom tion of any thing that was said against him. They were inflamed to a degree that they believed that the fate of their race depended upon the issue then before the Representatives of the people in that House. I thought, as I looked upon that turbulent assembling a most disorderly mass. sembly, resembling a most disorderly massmeeting rather than the consell chamber of a great, free, intelligent and virtuous peopie, what would have been the sentiments of Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, James Marlison, John Adams and the other worthies of the Revolution who established the consequent of the reverse that the convergence of the reverse that the convergence of the reverse of the revers this Government, if they could have looked | State, all of whom are not to be of the same down in 10) years upon such a scene? [Ap-

Now, my feilow-cit zens, I am not here to abuse Mr. Reed. I am here to attack his methods. I say if any presiding officer arrogates to himself the right to count as present and voting men who refuse to vote for satisfactory reasons to themselves, he is an autocrat, and can pass in the same fash.

THE LODGE BILL. If there is any thing upon which a free government is absolutely based it is the right of a free intelligent American citizen to cast his ballet without intimidation so as to impress his opinion upon the institutions and laws of the country. The difference between our Government and the governments from whose abuses we separated is that here the people govern themselves without force, without soldiery, without a central power to overswe and intimidate. There is now pending in the Seaate of the United States a bill which, in my judgment, strikes down the secret right of every American freeman. It is be enacted there will never be a free election in this country-never! never! [Applause.] I know I have come to that age when I think can look without partisan bias, cooly and dispassionately, upon the proposed legislation, and I deliberately assert that if what is known as the Force bill is enacted into a law there will never be another free, honest, untrammeted expression of popular opinion in these United States. I stand here to-night before a people, in a community whose older citizens have seen the operation of this same law in a modified form. The older men before me, and some of the younger men, remember how, in 1874, in this city, 5,70) names were atricken from the reg-istration lists of the supervisor and deputy marshals appointed under the election law now upon the statute books. Ten hundred and twenty-eight deputy marshals paraded these streets with arms, with clubs and pistols, and arrested men with their ballots in their hands, holding them as prisoners until the election lists had been completed and

closed I wish I had the strength to-night to read the testimony of W. D. W. Barmard, whom we used to call familiarly in this city "Bill Barmard." He testified in the contested election case of Frost vs. Metcaife, found in the Government doen nent 3,129 (I believe is the number) in the House of Representatives, that he occupied a desk in the office of Mr. Leffingwell, who was then United States marshal, in the year 1876; that he procured orders to be sent from Washington to Mr. Leffingwell that he should enforce the Elec-A ST. LOUIS EXAMPLE. Leffingwell that he should enforce the Election law and appoint supervisors and dep-uty marshals in order to control the polls.

power, and you stay at home, and I will see hat the alections are conflucted fairly," or in other words, that they were carried in the interest of the Republican party. Leffigwell transferred the whole power to Barnard. He appointed 1,028 deputy maryou in the dark cays when the life of this country was in danger?" [Laughter.] "You were against the Government, and you have no right now to say a word in regard to what me do no right now to say a word in regard to what me do no right now to say a word in regard to what me do no right now to say a word in regard to what me do no right now to say a word in regard to what me do no right now to say a word in regard to the names of the coloneis; that seven hundred names were stricken from the registration lists; hundreds of men were arrested upon the day of the election and kept in custody before a United States commissioner until the polls were closed. And Baruard swears that afterwards he took the bill of expenses to Mr. Taft, the Attorney General, at Washington City, and Taft icoked at it and said to him: "Was there any body else in Missouri that you could have appointed a deputy marsha!" "Wel!." said Barnard, "we did the work effectually; we carried all three districts." There wa some talk of importing negroes from Illi nois. The postmaster-then Chauncey L Filley-was accused of something of the sort, but of course it was not true. Nobody would suspect that distinguished patriot of any thing of that kind. "And," said Talt, as he put his official indorsement up in the bill, which amounted to over 20,000. "Well," he said, "Mr. Barnard, you bring a good deal of sugar in your space. THE PRESENT LAW.

My friends, that is the sworn testimony of Mr. Barnard himself before a committee of inquiry in this city, found in an executive document, and that was under the Election law how found upon the statute book, and which is said to be the same with the proposed Force bill now pending in the Senate. Let us see if it is the same. The Election Law, under which Mr. Barnard operated and carried three Congressional districts, simply provided for the appointment of super-visors and deputy marshals, with power to challenge voters, to examine registration lists, to make arrests upon the day of elec-tion upon view-that is to say, when the deputy marshal or supervisor considered voter as acting in vi sir us power. Under the present election law now upon the statute book, if one of you went to the polls with the Democratic ballot in your hand, and proposed to deposit it in the exercise of your rants as a fraeman, a deputy marshai could arrest you without warrant, simply upon his statement that you were youting the law; could drag you cfore a United States commissioner, and hold you there at the will of the commis-sioner; and if you resisted he could call upon the army of the United States, if neceisary, in order to enforce his arrest. That law is re-enacted specifically in the present pending Force bill. But it has another provision in it, and I call your attention to it, and I want every Democrat, when he meets a Republican triend wao is an honest man and wants to do right, to put to him deliberately the question whether he is willing to inderse this proposed legislation as to the issue which I now state. The present law, as amended, in one particular is so vital that it assails the fundamental principles of honest and free government of every State of this Union. Under this proposed law any 199 citizens of St. Louis, voters, black or white, can sign a petition asking that the law be put in force and applied to the City of St. Louis In a country district any fifty citizens can ign a petition to the same effect. When hat petition is signed the chief supervisor or that Federal district carries the petion to the Federal Judge, whose court must stand open, as Mr. Benton said about the bankruptey court, like the gates of hell, day and night. It can never adjourn for the purposes of this law. At noon or mid-night that court must be open. When the chief supervisor brings that petition to the judge it is made then the duty of the judge to declare on record that the law is ap-plicable to this city or to the district. Two supervisors are then appointed to every voting precinct by the case supervisor, and just as many deputy marsuals as he thinks

proper without timet, in order to carry out what he believes the purpose of the enactgarments, do as he pleases in any household in this city, is order to be sat-isfied that these papers are correct, and the registration shall be had. I ask every foreign-born citizen here to-night-and I would to God that my voice could reach every one taroughout Missouri and the Na-tion-did you come to this republic for such a proceeding as that? [Cry of "Never!"] a proceeding as that? [Cry of "Never!"] Did you leave the despotism of the Old World, where men are treated as chattels and pinned to the earth with bayonets and taxes wrong from their heart's blood in or-der to support hereditary and titled families-did you come from that country to this to have a deputy marshal, taken from the slums and pullions of a great city, to exerese upon you this surveilance and the despotism which is unrivated even under the intocracies of the Old World?
But, my countrymen, this law does not

stop there. You go to the polls to vote, and behind the judges stands the ever-present supervisor, and round every booth are the armed deputy marshals to enforce his will. Under the Australian system, if it prevails in any State, when you get into a voting prima facie and, in almost all case conclusive evidence that you are a criminal. But

that man," and a judge of election refuses to swear him-a judge appointed by the State, one of your own people, a man whom to do so and to record in a book of his political party; that is to say, two are to be Republicans and one a Democrat. And the office of that Democrat, as the old fellow any thing; the two Republicans in every State will canvass the vote, certify what that vote is, put upon record who has been elected to Congress, and that vote is forwarded to the House of Eppresentatives, to the cierk of the House, and it is imperative upon him to take that return as prime facie evidence as to who has been elected in that Congressional district. In other words, two men in every State, ap-pointed for the purpose, override the State laws as to the certificate given to members of Congress, and return in every district who shall be the Representative for the next two years. Don't every intelligent man know the object of such a taw and how it will operate? Take it in the State of Missouri. Who would control elections here? Every man in this audience answers in his own heart and brain the instant I put the question-Channeey L Filley alone. He would write out the name of every Congressman. He don't believe a Democrat has a right to hold an office, whether he is elected or not He don't propose that any Democrat shall hold one if he can help it, and every district in Missouri would be filled by a man of his hoice as absolutely and perfectly as I com-

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

Why, fellow citizens, the whole people of the United States are vitally, incalculably interested in this subject, but the people before me here to-night most peculiarly and especially. What will be the operation of this law which the Republican party intends to enact at the coming session of Con-gress? Let me give you in a very few words sketch of the political situation at Washington City now. When the tariff bill passed through the House of Representatives un-der the ruling of Speaker Reed the previous question was ordered as reported by the committee on rules. It was sent to the Sen-ate. It increased the taxes of all dutiable articles from 47 to 52 per cent. It came to the Senate, and the manufacturers, the protected manufacturers, subbered around the room of the committee passage of the bill. They said: "Every day takes away from our profits; every day takes away from our profits; every day allows the importers to bring in more goods; the importers are public enemies." I stood upon the floor of the United States Senate and defended E. C. Simmons because he was attacked there simply and solely upon the ground that he was an importer. He had no right to bring goods into this country, he was a public criminal. Then said these manufacturers: "Shut out the importers, and means of accumulating wealth unknown in the history of the world. To native this bill at once and give us what you money of the sinking fund and the money placed in the treasury for the redemption, if necessary, of the National bank notes, law-abiding, honest man. The older two country shall not know how they have administered the business affairs of their constitution.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

IN fellow-citizens the Republican party is a great party. It has an illustrious his agreat war and succeeded in congering fifther United States and claims their confidence because it conducted successfully a great war and succeeded in conquering fifteen States of the Union that resisted the National authority. Whatever other argu-

servative registative may of the country and they said we are unwilling that the miand they said we are unwilling that the mi-nority should be stifled here and this bill put through as it was in the House of Representatives. But, to make the history as brief as possible, after a struggle of over five weeks, when the Democrats persisted in debating every schedule and every item in that bill, the Republicans cam to us and said: "If you will allow the tariff bill to be discussed and passed or disposed of in a reasonable time, we will agree that the Force bill shall go over to the next session." They were determined to give to the manufact-urers what they had promised; they were forced to do it, but they knew they could not do it so long as that determined and aggressive minority, under the rates of the Senate, stood in their path and refused their further progress.

A CONDITIONAL AGREEMENT. That agreement was mid, but made mark you, on this condition. Mr. Hear, of Massachusetts, who claims to be the father of the Force bill in the Sense exacted of his colleagues in the Rendirement accusal that an agreement in writing smould be signed by them, or a majority of them, to the effect that on the first Monany in December the Force bill should be taken up and pressed to a final disposition in exclusion of every other bill or resolution upon the cal-endar. Forty four Republican Senators, a majority of the Republican caucus, signed that agreement, and to-day the people of the United States are confronted with that agreement, and, unless they interfere with their sovereign votes at the coming November election, with the certainly that this Force bill with all its enormity will be placed upon the statute books as the law of

My fellow-cisizens, I have not one word to say against the negro. I was born among a negroes; raised with them; inherited them as property; treated them, as God is my judge, as I would my own people-honestly, humanely and justly. That I owned them came from the institution, not from any vo lition of mine. But I am not here to apologize to any man for it. I have no respect for the hypocrites and Pharisees who stand off upon pedestals, safe from the dangers and horrors of this terrible race strife, and lecture men who were not to blame, but were simply forced to meet the inevitable slavery. Slavery came to this country by the action of both sections, Slaves were brought from the coast of Africa by the in nabitants of New England. They traded the rum made from Jamaica sugar for the negroes that they afterward sold to the South. Senator Ingalis, in a speech in Con-gress, declared that the South was no more responsible for slavery than was his own native New England, and he spoke truehe spoke the truth. Slavery was not brought here by the South. But the South resented interference with what they believed to be their prop-erty under the Constitution, and said: "Let us settle this question; we desire no stranger to interfere as to this institution, which has become a part of the autonomy of the States, a domestic institution intertwined with all that the Southern people had. I have no hostile feeling to the negroes. A more unfortunate race ha never existed upon this earth. Torn from their native land through avarice and gree-one section gave up slavery when it was n longer profitable, and the other gave it up under the stern arbitration of battle. What man has the right to stand here in the face of history and denounce the Southern people for doing what he would have done un-der the same circumstances, surrounded by the same facts.

Some years ago, in 1879, the mayor of Kansas City, Mr. Gibson, called on are at my hotel, the Coates House, and asked me to go with him to the Union Depot. I went, and there were 125 negroes from Mississippithe first installment of the exodus. They had been persuaded by a lot of scoundrels—that's a mild term for them—to leave the lithomes in the Sunny South and with the ir homes in the Sunny South and with the thin cotton vestments, shivering under the frost and inclemency of an unknown cli-mate, they were bunting for home what he believes the purpose of the enactnentary law, what they be leve to be the
minority seeks to impose upon them. What
he Democr tie pury to-lay object to in
he course of Mr. Red is not that he is a
lepublican, not that he seeks to carry out
are purposes and dogmas of his party, but
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he water undertakes to register a supervisor of election is present, in order to examine the registration is to say that the enact
he voter their guides abandoned them, and the they were, half-naked, half-starved, utterly bewildered as to locality, and in a condition such as I have never seen even in the most abject and poverty-stricken districts of our great city. We fed them, we clothed them, but when they found they were in Missouri they actually turned pale with fright. The children commenced crying, the women commenced sobbing and the men commenced protesting: "Take us men commenced protesting: "Take usaway! take usaway! we will all be killed by these border ruffians." We took them neross to Wyandotte, Kas. Now. I am not saying this in any sectional spirit. I am stating the truth, known to every man who has been a citizen of knawas City Mo. has been a citizen of Kansas City, Mo., or Kansas City, Kas., or Wyandotte, Kas. They were taken across by the municipal authortiles of Kansas City, and the inhabit ats of Kansas inet them, not with open hands, but with orms, and said: "We want no niggers in Kansas. Take them back. Missouri was a slave State; take your niggers back." And, my friends, the negroes, houseless and nameless, dug holes in the river bank and grayled into them like river bank and crawled into them like badgers and wild animals, and died there by the dozen with fever and pneumonia during that fall. Another consignment came up the river, went by Kansas City on a steamboat, and undertook to land at Leavenworth, and the people there dragged out the the cannon and swore they would sink the boat if they tried to unload them there. Go to our sister State of Illinois, that magnificent Commonwealth. But a few months ago I read an account of inter-cine war at Alton, Ill., and other localities, because under a law of the Hilmois Ligislature it was attempted to put negro chil-dren side by side with white children in the common school. Go to Ohio and you will find in the press some months ago accounts of the same. There is not one white community in all this land, not one white community in all this land, the North, South, East or West, that will accept the political domination of the negro. Not one, General Sherman voices the opinion of the whole Northern people in that letter of his addressed to a citizen and briend of his in this town. He said, writing from his head-quarters in the army; "The negro is a very good fellow—in his place—but! do not want him to associate with me of mine; I do not want him to yote; I want his. mine; I do not want him to vote; I want him as a nigger and nothing but a nigger-' That distinguished soldier has changed his That distinguished some of the wants now to ravage opinion lately, and he wants now to ravage the S uch again with fire and sword de-stroy our State government, pile unjust and ruinous taxes upon the people, bring about disturbance, bloodshed and aparchy in fr-der to prove the doctrine that he preached with arms in his hands from his own head-

quarters in Georgia. In the State of Kansas you read accounts of men being butchered at milnight; you read accounts of elections in which the side of the houses overlooking the polling ooths are piereed with mu-ketry, and me with loaded guns, cocked and ready to fire, sit there with their weapons trained upon the voter unless he votes the right way. And what is the issue in this election? Is it home, property, the autonomy of the State, the domination of the negro and semi-civilized race over the Caucasian race to which we belong, and in whose blood flow-the mingled tide of conquest and dominion; Oh, no. The question over which blood is shed in Kansas and armed men are found around the polls, is which town shall be county seat, as to where the drug store shall be [laughter] that dispenses tonics and remixtures to the thirsty juryman and wit ness who comes there for the purpose of at tending court.

Look at the Northwest, the Pacific coast where the surges of the great Pacific sound their diapason from year to year upon the golden shore. Look at what was doing there when the Uninamon did not attempt there when the Uninamen did not attempt to vote, but attempted to work with the white men in that country. Look at the blood that flowed in ghastly terrents amidst the flames of Rock creek and Seattle as those Chinamen were shot down like hares flying from their domicile. In the State of Oregon to-day, by enactment of the Republican Legislature, none but white men are permitted to work upon works of public improvement, commenced by the State. No Indian, no negro, no Chinaman can by the sweat of his brow earn his bread out of the treasury of the State of Oregon. Of the 250 900 negro soldiers that imperied life and limb upon the battle field of the Relife and limb upon the battle field of the Re-public, not one of them can earn one cent out of the common treasury of the State of Oregon by solemn enactment of the Re-publican Legislature. And yet when it is proposed in the Congress of the United States to pass a law to exclude Chinamen from coming to this country for any purpose except as a mere traveler, bursts of eloquence are heard from Senators on the Pacific Cosst, appealing to the Democratic Senators of the South, "Help us, Cassius, or westink."

wes ink." After pursuing this topic at some further length, the Senator continued his remarks by paying the following tribute to the peo-ple of the South.



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